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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
08/468,437	06/06/1995	TAKEO HODA	3408/589	5230

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EXAMINER

NGUYEN, HUY THANH

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2616

DATE MAILED: 11/09/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

08/468,437

Applicant(s)

HODA ET AL.

Examiner

HUY T NGUYEN

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 June 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 52-67 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 52-67 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 28 June 2004 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. Claims 64-67 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Sasaki (5,034,804).

Regarding claim 64, Sasaki discloses a camera (Figs. 6A-6B) comprising a camera body; an imaging device (26) which conducts a photographing operation,

wherein following the photographing operation, said imaging device outputs image information (column 6, lines 13-55) ; an inside memory (316) provided inside the camera body; a recorder which stores image information outputted from said imaging device in a memory card (15) (column 7, lines 45-65).

Sasaki further teaches a controller (241 and 317) has a detecting means (CPU 241) for detecting an available capacity of a memory card and connection of the memory card (column 8, line 65 - 68, column 9, lines 15-37, Fig. 10) and generating an alarm to alert the user and permitting the image information to be stored in the memory card when the memory card is inserted in the camera and has sufficient capacity for storing the image information and storing the image information a memory when the memory card is not inserted in the camera or the memory capacity is not sufficient to store the image information .

Regarding claim 65, Sasaki further teaches storing the image in the internal memory if the remaining capacity of the memory card is not sufficient to store the image (column 8, lines 55-68).

Regarding claim 66, Sasaki further teaches that the detector detecting the remaining capacity of the memory card when the memory card is inserted in the slot (column 9, lines 15-37).

Regarding claim 67, Takahashi as modified with Sasaki further teaches the detector detect the remaining capacity of the memory card after storing an image (column 8, lines 65-68 and column 9, lines 55-65).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

5. Claims 52-67 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takahashi (5,067,029) in view of Sasaki et al (5,034,804).

Regarding claims 52-55 and 64, Takahashi discloses a camera (Fig. 10, column 2, lines 32 –45, column 3, lines 15-25, column 10, lines 28-41)) comprising a camera body; an imaging device (12,14) which conducts a photographing operation, wherein following the photographing operation, said imaging device outputs image information; an inside memory (40) provided inside the camera body; a connection adapted to be connected to a medium (34 or 56) inserted inside a housing provided in the camera

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body; a recorder which stores image information, outputted from said imaging device, in one of the inside memory and the medium (column 10, lines 30-50), and

a changer (24) which selectively determines which one of the inside memory and the memory card is used to store image information outputted from said imaging device; and a controller which controls said changer so that (a) the image information is stored in the medium (column 4, lines 1-5, column 10, lines 30-50).

Takahashi fails to teach the medium is a memory card that is inserted in the camera using a memory card slot in the camera.

Sasaki teaches a camera (Fig. 1 and 6) having a memory card slot in the camera body used receiving a memory card (15) as an alternative medium for storing image information in order to reduce the overall size of the camera (column 1, lines 10-30).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Takahashi with Sasaki by incorporating a card slot in the camera body to receive a memory card for storing the image information to reduce the size of the camera.

Takahashi fails to teach a detector which detects whether the memory card is inserted in the card slot and detects a capacity of the inserted memory card; and the detected capacity shows that the image information can be stored in the memory card, and (b) a warning is displayed when the memory card is inserted in the card slot and the detected capacity shows that the image information cannot be stored in the memory card even if the image information can be stored in the inside memory.

Sasaki teaches a camera having a detecting means (CPU 24) for detecting an available capacity of a memory card and connection of the memory card (column 8, line

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65 - 68, column 9, lines 15-37, Fig. 10) and generating an alarm to alert the user and permitting the image information to be stored in the memory card when the memory card is inserted in the camera and has sufficient capacity for storing the image information and storing the image information in a memory when the memory card is not inserted in the camera or the memory capacity is not sufficient to store the image information.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Takahashi with Sasaki by using a detecting means as taught by Sasaki with the apparatus of Takahashi for detecting an available capacity of the memory and the connection of the memory card for generating a representative of the result in order to inform the user the status of the memory thereby preventing error in the recording of the image signal.

Further for claims 52-55, Takahashi as modified with Sasaki further teaches that the image information is stored in the memory card when the memory card is inserted in the card slot and the detected capacity shows that the image information can be stored in the memory card, (b) the image information is stored in the inside memory when the memory card is not inserted in the card slot, and (c) a warning is displayed when the memory card is inserted in the card slot and the detected capacity shows that the image information cannot be stored in the memory card even if the image information can be stored in the inside memory since the image information from image pickup is selectively stored in either the inside memory or memory card (Takahashi, column 4, lines 1-5, column 10, lines 30-50, Sasaki, column 8, line 55-68, column 9, lines 5-37).

Regarding claims 56-58, Takahashi as modified with Sasaki further teaches that the detector includes a memory capacity detector for detecting the capacity of the

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memory card by electrically accessing the memory card, and a card switch for detecting whether or not the memory card is inserted in the card slot (see Sasaki column 5, lines 20-30, column 9, lines 5-37).

Regarding claims 60-63, Takahashi as modified with Sasaki further teaches that the changer determines to change from a condition in which the memory card is used to store the image information to a condition in which the inside memory is used to store the image information, when the memory card is inserted in the card slot, and the detected capacity shows that the image information cannot be stored in the memory card since the combination of Takahashi and Sasaki teaches generating the alarm or message to the user indicating that the image information can not be stored in the memory card and the user can control switching from the memory card to the inside memory (Takahashi , column 4, lines 1-5, column 10, lines 30-50).

Regarding claim 65, Takahashi as modified with Sasaki further teaches storing the image in the internal memory if the remaining capacity of the memory card is not sufficient to store the image since Takahashi teaches that either one of the internal memory and memory ca be selected to store the images .

Regarding claim 66, Takahashi as modified with Sasaki further teaches that the detector detecting the remaining capacity of the memory card when the memory card is inserted in the slot (Sasaki , column 9, lines 5-37)

Regarding claim 67, Takahashi as modified with Sasaki further teaches the detector detect the remaining capacity of the memory card after storing an image (column 8, lines 55-68).

6. Claims 52-67 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takahashi (5,067,029) in view of Watanabe et al (4,887,161).

Regarding claims 52-55 and 64, Takahashi discloses a camera (Fig. 10, column 2, lines 32 –45, column 3, lines 15-25, column 10, lines 28-41) comprising a camera body; an imaging device (12,14) which conducts a photographing operation, wherein following the photographing operation, said imaging device outputs image information; an inside memory (40) provided inside the camera body; a connection adapted to be connected to a medium (34 or 56) inserted inside a housing provided in the camera body; a recorder which stores image information, outputted from said imaging device, in one of the inside memory and the medium (column 10, lines 30-50), and

a changer (24) which selectively determines which one of the inside memory and the medium is used to store image information outputted from said imaging device; and a controller which controls said changer so that (a) the image information is stored in the medium (column 4, lines 1-5, column 10, lines 30-50).

Takahashi fails to teach the medium is a memory card that is inserted in the camera using a memory card slot in the camera.

Watanabe teaches a camera (Figs. 4-7) having a memory card slot (20) (column in the camera body used receiving a memory card (20) as an alternative medium for storing image information in order to reduce the overall size of the camera and facilitate managing the image information (column 4, line 65 to column 5, lines 7) .

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Takahashi with Watanabe by incorporating a card slot in the camera body of Takahashi to receive a memory card for storing the image information to reduce the size of the camera.

Takahashi fails to teach a detector which detects whether the memory card is inserted in the card slot and detects a capacity of the inserted memory card; and the detected capacity shows that the image information can be stored in the memory card, and (b) a warning is displayed when the memory card is inserted in the card slot and the detected capacity shows that the image information cannot be stored in the memory card even if the image information can be stored in the inside memory.

Watanabe teaches a camera (Fig. 4) having a detecting means (11) for detecting an available capacity of a memory card and connection of the memory card and generating an alarm by detecting the blank areas in the memory card and displaying the remaining number of frames in the memory card that to be stored with the image information (column 4, lines 65 to column 5, line 38, column, 3, lines 30-35, Figs. 1,2).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Takahashi with Sasaki by using a detecting means as taught by Watanabe with the apparatus of Takahashi for detecting an available capacity of the memory and the connection of the memory card for generating a representative of the result in order to inform the user the status of the memory thereby preventing error in the recording of the image signal.

Further for claims 52-55, Takahashi as modified with Watanabe further teaches that the image information is stored in the memory card when the memory card is

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inserted in the card slot and the detected capacity shows that the image information can be stored in the memory card, (b) the image information is stored in the inside memory when the memory card is not inserted in the card slot, and (c) a warning is displayed when the memory card is inserted in the card slot and the detected capacity shows that the image information cannot be stored in the memory card even if the image information can be stored in the inside memory since the image information from image pickup is selectively stored in either the inside memory or memory card (See Takahashi , column 4, lines 1-5, column 10, lines 30-50, Watanabe (column 4, line 65 to column 5, lines 35)

Regarding claims 56-58, Takahashi as modified with Watanabe further teaches that the detector includes a memory capacity detector for detecting the capacity of the memory card by electrically accessing the memory card, and a card switch for detecting whether or not the memory card is inserted in the card slot (see Watanabe column 4 line 65 to column 5, line 15).

Regarding claims 60-63, Takahashi as modified with Watanabe further teaches that the changer determines to change from a condition in which the memory card is used to store the image information to a condition in which the inside memory is used to store the image information, when the memory card is inserted in the card slot, and the detected capacity shows that the image information cannot be stored in the memory card since the combination of Takahashi and Watanabe teaches generating the alarm or message to the user indicating that the image information can not be stored in the memory card (Watanabe , column 4 line 65 to column 5, line 37) and the user can

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control switching from the memory card to the inside memory (Takahashi teaches the user can select either a inside memory or a medium to store the image information , column 4, lines 1-5, column 10, lines 30-50 and Watanabe using the memory card for storing mage information) .

Regarding claim 65, Takahashi as modified with Watanabe further teaches storing the image in the internal memory if the remaining capacity of the memory card is not sufficient to store the image since Takahashi teaches that either one of the internal memory and memory card can be selected to store the images .

Regarding claim 66, Takahashi as modified wit Watanabe further teaches that the detector detecting the remaining capacity of the memory card when the memory card is inserted in the slot. (See Watanabe, column 4, line 65 to column 5, line 35).

Regarding claim 67, Takahashi as modified with Watanabe further teaches the detector detect the remaining capacity of the memory card after storing an images (See Watanabe column 5, lines 1-30).

Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments filed 28 June 2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In Remarks, Applicant argues, "It is respectfully submitted that Sasaki does not provide the missing teaching. For example, Sasaki does not teach that the warning is provided even if there is room in the internal memory to store the image. Indeed, Sasaki

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teaches away from the claimed limitation. For example, Sasaki teaches to store a captured image to the buffer memory and then to check whether the memory card has sufficient capacity to store the image in the memory card. If there is insufficient memory, the image data is retained in the buffer memory, further photographing is inhibited, and a display is shown or an alarm is sounded to notify the user. Therefore, the Sasaki device provides the display or alarm only when there is insufficient room in the memory card and the buffer memory is unavailable because it already contains image data. See Fig. 10 and column 8, line 60 to column 9, line 35. In contrast, the claims require that a warning be provided even if the buffer memory is available.

In response to the applicant arguing that "Sasaki does not teach that the warning is provided even if there is room in the internal memory to store the image," it is noted that the combination of Takahashi teaches " the warning is provided even if there is room in the internal memory to store the image." Takahashi as modified with Sasaki teaches that either one of the internal memory and the memory card is selected to be recorded images from image pickup element therefore when the memory card is selected, even if there is room in the internal memory to store the image, the warning signal is provided when the remaining capacity of the memory is not sufficient to store the images.

In response to applicant arguing that. "In contrast, the claims require that a warning is provided even if the buffer memory is available." It is noted that applicant argument does not reflect the claims. Since nowhere in claims do they recite a buffer

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memory for storing the images and using the status of the buffer memory for generating the alarm signal.

Applicant argues that "With respect to claims 52 and 53, it is respectfully submitted that the combination of Takahashi and Sasaki fails to teach or suggest "a controller which controls said changer so that . . . a warning is displayed when the memory card is inserted in the card slot to store the image information therein and the detected capacity shows that the image information cannot be stored in the memory card even if the image information can be stored in the inside memory in place of the memory card."

In response it is noted that the combination of Takahashi and Sasaki teaches "a controller which controls said changer so that . . . a warning is displayed when the memory card is inserted in the card slot to store the image information therein and the detected capacity shows that the image information cannot be stored in the memory card even if the image information can be stored in the inside memory in place of the memory card" since Sasaki teaches detecting the remaining capacity of the memory card when the memory card is inserted in the camera and Takahashi as modified with Sasaki teaches the memory card can be selected by the user to store the image information even the image information can be stored in the inside memory .

Applicant argues that "With respect to claims 54 and 55, it is respectfully submitted that the combination of Takahashi and Sasaki fails to teach or suggest "a

controller which controls said changer so that . . . a warning is displayed when the memory card is inserted in the card slot to store the image information therein and the remaining capacity detected by the detector is insufficient even if a remaining capacity of the inside memory is sufficient."

In response, it is submitted that Takahashi as modified with Sasaki teaches "a warning is displayed when the memory card is inserted in the card slot to store the image information therein and the remaining capacity detected by the detector is insufficient even if a remaining capacity of the inside memory is sufficient." since Sasaki teaches detecting the remaining capacity of the memory card when the memory card is inserted in the camera and Takahashi as modified with Sasaki teaches the memory card can be selected by the user to store the image information even the remaining capacity of the inside memory is sufficient .

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to HUY T NGUYEN whose telephone number is (703) 305-4775. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30AM -6:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Andrew Faile can be reached on (703) 305-4380. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

H.N


HUY NGUYEN
PRIMARY EXAMINER